The Undergraduate.

VOL. VII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1881. NO. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO.

On the farther shore a city,
  Where the evening lamp-lights shine;
In the streets is noisy clamor,
  While the evening church-bells chime;
And there, are hurrying wanderers
  O'er pavements damp and lone.
Through the dim and light of evening,
  In the crowded city's throne.

From courtly domes above them,
  And towering steeples high,
A view of misty shadows,
  Where on walls and streets they lie;
For thus the day departed,
  With its sunshine bright and fair;
And leaves to-night, with darkness,
  A veil o'er human care,

But ere 'tis darkened twilight,
  From off the watery deep,
Where the night winds murmur,
  To the sound of waters deep,
In the gathering veil of night-time
  O'er wavelets soft and low,
Is there no gentle peace,
  To soothe the hearts in woe?

Ah! the deepened midnight,
  Far o'er the lone and still,
Whilst peering through its darkness,
  O'er the city's lonely hills.
I see by lamp-lights dimly,
  Their reflections lonely found,
The narrow streeted city,
  Hushed of mingling sonnd.

THE TRUE HERO.

In all ages of the world heroes and their deeds have been admired and worshipped by the people.

They have been pictured upon the canvass with all the art and skill of the painters; rehearsed from the stage; recited in the schools; narrated in prose by the ablest historians; and sung in the loudest and sweetest strains of the poets.

It is neediess for me to dwell upon the deeds of a Washington, a Wellington, or a Napoleon; men renowned for their deeds of valor and heroism; whose very *names* are as dear to us as household Gods. I could add nothing to what has already been said in their praise; for long since have the powers of eloquence and poetry been exhausted in their service.

But are these the only heroes? And is it possible that the qualities exhibited by such as these are the only qualities that can be called *heroical?*

If we were to carefully view the motives of many of those who have gained this place of distinction, which has raised them high above their fellow men, we should find, in many eases, selfish *ambition*, a love of praise and *renown*, the mainspring of their actions.

While upon the field of battle, when the flags were waving in the breeze, and the sound of martial music falls upon his ears, arousing his warlike nature, and urging him on to the fight; with the roar of cannon and the crashing of musketry, exciting the baser courage up to the pitch of animal rage, it is not strange that the soldier performs mighty deeds of valor, which are called heroic, and which gained for him golden honors in the speech of men.

Such may be called heroes by the multitude, but it is not to these that we attribute those higher, nobler and purer qualities which mark the real hero.

Some one may ask, who then are the world's true heroes? I say not necessarily those who have stood in the thick of the battle, who have won the prize of sudden victory by some bold and daring act, that is called heroic, under the excitement of the moment, when the animal part of their nature was aroused, but rather those who have been impelled by no avarious motives, and by no inordinate desire, in whose deeds the essence of true manhood shines forth, who under no excitement, with a firm and fixed principle, have acted from a sense of duty and of love.

There was a time when feats of arms, and the high array of chivalry, and the pride of royal banners waving for victory, engrossed all minds. But that time has passed away. The simple heroism of a Grace Darling, or a John Maynard, has dimmed this false glitter, which has dazzled and betrayed men into the worship of their destroyers.

The patient, care-worn mother, who toils unremittingly for her family; the teacher, who spends hours with her little pupils, helping them over their difficulties, training and fitting them for life's work; the young man, who by hardships and privations administers to the wants of those dependent upon him; and he, again, who, when brought face to face with temptation, prefers principle and character before everything else—all *these* exhibit qualities which we may justly call heroic.

We can but notice this noble quality exhibitited in the wife of our recent President. In the face of a custom never before laid aside, Mrs. Hayes refused to have wine upon the table while she remained mistress of the White House.

We need not go to the past for types of true heroism. We have only to look about us; there are heroes in our very midst if we will but see them. The man who toils through sunshine and rain, sacrificing enjoyments and pleasures, looking only to the goal ahead, thoroughly preparing himself for a life of usefulness, that in after years posterity may be blessed by his efforts, is a *hero* in the noblest sense.

A few years since a poor, fatherless boy might have been seen driving mules on a Western canal, making his way through all discouragements, overcoming every obstacle with a firm and noble purpose; until he stood crowned with the highest honors which a nation could bestow.

The missionary, who leaves his home, friends, kindred, pleasant associations, everything which he prizes and holds dear, devoting his time, talents and worldly prospects to the good of humanity and the cause which he professes; going forth into a strange land, among barberous people, standing in his Master's name, even though his life be at hazard, is a *hero* worthy of all honor.

Who of you who have read the life of "Sister Dora" has not been struck by this type of heroism exhibited in the missionary's life.

It is a willing surrender of everything for the good of others.

To him then we should g've the name true hero, who acts from no selfish motive; the same in adversity as in prosperity, whom no bribe can seduce, nor danger terrify. One who acts with firmness and constancy his part in life, true to himself, to his fellow men, and to his God.

THE ART OF ACTING.

If some would-be practical, prosaic theorist were to affirm that the cultivation of the fine arts and of aesthetic tastes is a superflous luxury and even indicative of moral degradation, educated men of all classes would look upon him as a fanatic. Musical skill is sought after. Sculpture and painting are brought to the highest possible degree of perfection.

The orator, the poet and the artchitect are universal objects of admiration and applause.

But notwithstanding this general appreciation of human skill in its finest exhibitions the histrionic art has among some classes fallen into disrepute. That this cannot be owing to its degeneration the series of illustrious names from Garrick down to our Booths clearly shows. The objections appear to be two fold: first to its immoral associat ons, and secondly to what is terme l its dangerous attractiveness.

No doubt there is ground for the first of these objections. There is acting on the stage which works moral ruin; but it has no more connection with the plays and acting of true artists than the publications which Anthony Comstock is suppressing have with standard literary works.

Admitting, however, what we by no means

believe to be true, that all acting at the present day has immoral associations, we presume that no one will claim that the demand of the people being favorable, there is anything inherently impossible in presenting a standard play which is itself pure without introducing objectionable features. If such features are present they are not evolved from the nature of the art; they are indications of its abuse And yet a great many good people are so prejudiced by them that the *drama in its highest capabilities* is thought of only to be despised and acting at its best is as fully believed by them to be a device of Satan as it was by their worthy ancestors of a century ago.

The persons who advocate such sentiments, however good their intentions, do a gross injustice to the profession of the actor. It is no fanciful imagination which places it as an art by the side of oratory, painting and sculpture.

We do not need to review the records of literature to find that the drama holds a leading position, and that dramatists have exhibited the grandest skill in depicting the varying phases of human character, and revealing the hidden truths of nature, and have reached the highest perfection in poetry and philosophy. Now what the orator is to the printed page, the actor is to the drama. We cannot afford to do away with the personal magnetism, the sympathetic voice, the impressive gesture of the orator; much less can the drama afford to lose the actor. Its very nature and purpose demand him as its exponent. He acts as the interpeter of the dramatist to the people. He thoroughly understands the spirit and language of the character he personates, and presents a living scene, impressive by its naturness, simplicity, and force. Truths which lay dormant spring into life. Sentences which were meaningless are throbbing with the intensity of their thought. Words which would otherwise slip from the mind are burned into the memory. Aside from the stage the drama loses its individuality. Grant it its actor, and no other department of literature has so certain a command over the attention of the people.

But aside from its invaluable assistance to the drama, acting is to be admired as an art *per se*. The highest human skill is involved in its proper execution. Like music it can strike the tenderest chords of our nature. It imitates as perfectly as the painting. The beauty of its finish is not excelled by the sculptor. It involves all the attributes of oratory as its very ground work.

And this leads us to the second objection. Shall we assert that acting is *too* artistic? that the beauty of its perfection has a dangerous attraction?

The idea is absurd, and the second objection is seen to be identical with the first; that is, the danger lies wholly in the associations, and not in the art itself.

Opinions may differ as to whether the art is so hopelessly enthralled by its surroundings as to resist all moral forces in their attempts at its uplifting, but if such is the case, all should at least agree that the world has met with the loss of a great educational power.

PURPOSE OF NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

The recent assasination of Alexander II. of Russia and the subsequent disclosures by the arrested assasins and their accomplices, have called public attention to the existence of Nihilism and the objects sought by that organization.

By nearly all writers, the Nihilists have been represented as a band of cut-throats, murderers and destroyers, whose only object was to overthrow the existing government, reduce society to its original atoms and abrogate all moral laws. They have been classed with the socialists and communists and made associates in their diabolical crimes. The lack of positive knowledge in regard to them has been taken as evidence of the darkness of their deeds and the wickedness of their purposes.

The same writers exalt the character of the late Emperor, bringing into the foreground his

liberation of the serfs and apportionment of land to the peasants. In short, he is a model ruler, against whom no subject should have the slightest ill will. Yet, they say, so low and fiendish are the Nihilists that with the most despicable ingratitude they slew him who had been their best friend.

Though these and similar opinions have been sown broadcast, is there not another side to the question?

Russia was formed from the remains of the various races which swept in succession over Europe, bearing blood and destruction in its path. The wave reached Russia last, and left there the remnants of its exhausted power. Traveling in a similar course came the waves of progress, some of which have already passed through Russia and reached the shores of the frozen ocean. But despite the advancement that has already been made, the mass of the people is in pitiful darkness, and efforts at enlightenment are thwarted by the deadening spirit of despotism.

Russia is nearly, if not quite, the only nation on the European continent which is not controlled more or less by representative assemblys. May it not be that nihalism is the instrument by which this advance will be secured?

That this is one of the objects sought by the Nihilists is evident from an address recently sent to the present Emperor, a clause of which advises him to "Call a convocation of representatives of the whole Russian people for the revision of the existing forms of political and social life, and their revision in harmony wi h popular aspirations."

The class of persons which compose this secret alliance is a guarantee of progress. They are young and educated men, students forming a large proportion. Though elements of low and vicious nature have crept in, yet they seem to be among the necessary evils which accompany any great movement.

In order to accomplish any reform, the people must be waked up to their situation, and see how it can be bettered. The agitation of this and similar questions is not permitted by the despotic government of Russia, but there is a point in all natures beyond which oppression instead of subduing adds force for the reaction. The Government has sought to stop the growth of Nihilism by punishing in the most summary manner all who could in any way be identified with it. During the past two years 6[illegible],000 people on this account have been sent to Siberia, a punishment in many cases worse than death.

The very means taken to repress it has added multitudes, and the organization has become so strong even now that the Government of Russia is trembling before its mighty power.

When we consider the backwark conditions of the Russians, and the great progress in the science of governments that other nations have made, may we not expect that out of the impenetrable mysteries and doubtful acts of Nihilism will rise a reform which shall elevate and ennoble the whole Russian people.

A PARODY,

Maud Muller on a winter's day,
Went out on the ice to play.

Beneath her Derby gleamed her locks
Of red banged hair, and her crimson socks.

She straddled about from ten till two,
And then a hole in the ice fell through.

At the bottom of the pond she sat,
As wet and as mad as a half-drowned rat.

A man with a hickory pole went there,
And fished her out with her auburn hair.

And her mother is said to have thumped her well,
Tnough just how hard Miss Maud won't tell.

And hung her over a stove pipe to dry,
With a thumb in her mouth and fist in her eye.

Alas! for the maiden; alas! for the hole,
And 'rah for the man with a hickory pole.

—*Ex.*

"In his mature manhood Francis Bacon was extravagant, fond of display, everywhere a close observer, a kcen critic, and a profound thinker."
—*Shaw.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1881.

EDITORS:

FRANK BROWN, '82, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. A. WALKER, '82, SAM SHELDON, '83,
G. N. POLLARD, '82, F. E. FRISBIE, '83,
C. G. LEAVENWORTH, '82, C. B. F. PALMER, '83.

TERMS:

ONE COLLEGE YEAR, - - - - - - $1 00
SINGLE COPIES, - - - - - - - - - 12

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EDITORIAL.

THE present issue of the UNDERGRADUATE has been considerably delayed, nevertheless, through no fault of the present board of managers.

They found it in so precarious a condition, financially, that it seemed doubtful for a time whether all their efforts would result in placing it again on a firm financial basis.

The settlement of this question, in regard to its financial ability to continue an existence required considerable time and labor—hence the delay.

The credit for the final satisfactory solution of the problem is due in a great measure to persistent and untiring efforts of the chairman of the business committee, who has conclusively shown that he is the right man for the place. On a future occasion we may have more to say in regard to the *cause* of the financial troubles spoken of.

MUCH gratification is felt because of the new library regulation, in accordance with which the library is now made accesible to the student two hours each day—Saturday and Sunday excepted—instead on one day each week, as formerly.

With this gratification, however, is mingled something of disappointment, because there has been no provision made for opening it on Saturday, the day more than all others, it seems to us, on which students would take advantage of an opportunity, if one were presented, to visit it. There is a very general feeling throughout the college that some amendment to the present regulations should be made whereby such opportunity might be offered.

QUITE a large number of new books were added to the library during the summer vacation. The selections were made under the direction of members of the faculty, and in this way we have obtained books that are real, valuable additions to the library.

The majority of these were obtained by means of a generous donation made by the Hon. Stephen A. Walker, of New York City. The new library affording ample space for the reception of new books, makes donations of this kind particularly acceptable just now. We think that alumni who may desire to contribute in some way to the prosperity of the college could find no better way of manifesting such a disposition than by donations for the purpose of making additions to the library. In regard to the selection of books, it seems to us that it would be better to entrust this to the judgment of the faculty, not only because they are supposed to be well qualified to select such books as would make the most valuable addition to the library, but it would also prevent the purchase of several volumes or sets of the same author on the same subject.

IN writing orations we think it a mistake for a student to write and re-write sentence after sentence with special reference to rhetorical effect.

Of course he should write with a desire to please his auditors, but this will best be accom-

plished by expressing in as clear and simple language as possible the thoughts he desires to convey, not by straining himself to introduce high sounding phrases and bombastic rant. It may have a powerful effect on Freshmen just entered, but outside of them we think the effect is about the opposite of what is intended. In the matter of delivery on the college stage, the cultivation of an easy and natural style is as essential as in writing. A student's oration is not judged by the amount of noise he makes in delivering it, nor by extravagant movements of the body or limbs. An occasional gesture, so far as it is appropriate, will be effective, but a constant swinging of the arms, and an unnecessary amount of noise, are things to be avoided.

And while we are about it we would like to say a word to the Freshmen in reference to the selection of pieces to be delivered before the college.

Don't select pieces that have been spoken year after year ever since there began to be Freshmen. These may be good enough in themselves, but you all remember the old saying: "too much of a good thing, &c," When a person has the same set of declamations inflicted on him from the time he enters the fitting school until he finishes at college, they become, to say the least, a little montonous. In the course of time he comes to look upon length and staleness as the principal characteristics of a Freshman's declamation, and when the rhetorical professor begins "from the Freshmen class a declamation," he unconsciously wonders whether it will be "Spartacus to the Gladiators," "Character of Washington," or some other equally worn out piece. We hope the Freshmen will make a new departure this year and give us something new.

THE beneficial results which have followed the change in the management of college affairs amply demonstrates the wisdom of the change.

Not least among these are the marked improvements which have been made during the past year on the college buildings, resulting in the utilization of much space hitherto for some time of little value. We will briefly allude to some of these:

For years the students of this college have had cause, especially during the winter months, to deplore the want of a gymnasium where a proper amount of exercise might be had without undue exposure. One of the first acts of the new management was the preparation of a gymnasium in the upper part of the south end of Painter Hall, which was unoccupied, and thus one long felt want was supplied. Again, the lack of space in the former library room has been for some time a source of much inconvenience, rendering a proper arrangement and display of the books impossible. The preparation of other and longer rooms for the reception of the books was a task involving a large expense and much labor, but nothing daunted by the magnitude of the undertaking, the present management immediately set about to secure the funds necessary to the realization of their plans. Successful in this, the result is seen in a large, commodious, well-arranged library, which, under the new regulations, is of ten-fold more value than when in its former position and under the old regulations.

A third important improvement is now being made in the preparation of a new reading room. The present one is generally considered good enough in itself, but is somewhat difficult of access, wherein lies the objection to it. A student wishing to spend but a short time reading the news would be likely to debate quite seriously as to whether he would be sufficiently repaid in the matter of general information acquired for the physical outlay necessary to climb three flights of stairs. There is no doubt that the reading room attendance has been considerably diminished on account of the labor necessary to reach it.

This trouble, however, will be entirely done away with by the preparation of the new reading.room on the ground floor of the south division of Painter Hall. When it is completed it

will be a very attractive room, and will, no doubt, be regarded with as much favor as the new library, and claim a much larger share of the students leisure time than does the present one. In connection with these improvements we must notice the fine new cases in the Philosophical room, made under the direction of the mathematical professor for the reception of a large amount of new apparatus pertaining to his department. The improvements enumerated are some of the benefits accurring from the new spirit of progress infused in the present management. Taking everything into consideration we can truly say that during the past year the college has taken a long stride in the right direction, and we have reason to hope that it may thus continue.

We wish the students of our college would take more interest in athletic contests. We are sorry to say all enthusiasm for these sports seems to have died out. Even the famous foot ball, usually at this time in great demand, finds but few kickers, and is seldom seen. Why is this? Have we not enough energy to revive an interest in athletic sports? It is true, no doubt, that there has never been any great interest manifested, and that, therefore, you have little to revive. Nevertheless, we have once in a while aroused ourselves from our lethargy. So much has been said and written regarding physicil education that its importance is generally conceded. Something ought to be done to increase the interest of the student for this branch of his education. How shall this be done? Two years ago, through the efforts of several members of the Senior class, a walking match took place; the prizes for the winners being contributed by the students. The interest then awakened continued until the following spring. A similar contest would be impracticable this fall, but if steps were taken for the organization of some athletic association, the permanent continuance of athletic sports could be assured. Such an association could easily be organized if it met with the general approval of the students. We, therefore, propose and recommend the immediate formation of such an association. By the payment of a small monthly tax, enough funds could be raised to enable the association, by next spring, to offer several valuable prizes. The merchants of the town could, perhaps, be persuaded to contribute several more. Some day next spring could be taken as a field day.

A "day off" would not be objectionable to any student. As a stimulus to such a movement, let some Saturday be devoted to impromptu contests, and a record kept of the results.

We hope this matter will not be dropped, but be considered and finally adopted by the students.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

With the October number the first series (of twenty-two volumes) of Scribner's Monthly is completed, and with November a new series will be begun under the title of the Century Magazine. The present number of the magazine opens with a timely and interesting illustrated account of Old Yorktown by T. N. Page; there are two illustrated articles descriptive of the remote West, one by Charles W. Stoddard upon Primeval California, and the other by John Muir on The Coniferous Forests of the Sierra Nevada. The literary element is represented by three papers: Mr. Stedman's second article on Poetry in America; a sketch of the great editor and printer, Aldus Pius Manutius, contributed by Theodore L. De Vinne; and a paper by Mr. R. H. Stoddard on the Sonnet in English Poetry. Mr. Walter A. Burlingame discusses the new Phase of Napoleonic History, as presented in recently published memoirs; Mr. Wm. A. Craft puts in a plea for Railroads; natural history is represented by articles on the migration of birds, and the description of a new moth; there is an account of Bear Hunting in the South; Boye-

sen's novelette and Mr. Schuyler's History of Peter the Great are concluded; there are one or two short stories and sketches, a dozen or more poems, and the usual variety of pleasant reading in the departments. The Century Magazine will be, in fact, a new, enlarged, and improved Scribner, in whose conduct the managers of that magazine will be able to profit by the experience of the last eleven years. In appearance the magazine will remain much the same—the large and clear style of type, which is one of its distinguishing features being retained—though the type itself will be entirely new. The page will, however, be somewhat longer and wider, admitting pictures of a larger size, and virtually increasing the reading matter to the extent of some fourteen additional pages. It is a gratifying fact that, in their endeavors to improve the quality of both the literary and art departments of this magazine, the managers have hitherto met with the greatest popular success. Contrary to the expectations of many, it has been found that, in conducting a magazine "for the people," the higher the excellence attained in the letter-press, and the greater the refinement of the illustrations the wider has been the circulation, and the more substantial the encouragement.

The Atlantic Monthly occupies a field peculiar to itself and under its new editor that field seems to be broadening. Its high literary character is well maintained. The October number is one of the best of the good numbers of this excellent magazine. Among the most noteworthy papers of the number is Phillips Brooks' sketch of the late Dean Stanley. Some of the other contents are: Dr. Breen's practice, continued; Carlyle's Laugh—a personal reminiscence by Colonel Higginson; the Two Hamlets, by R. Grant White; The Portrait of a Lady, continued. The paper on the origin of crime in society, by Richard L. Dugdale, is very welcome. It deals with the subject wholly from a scientific standpoint. Miss S. O. Jewett writes in a neutral vein of a Maine river; Charles Warren Stoddard contributes an ineffectual tropical sketch; H. H.'s pleasant narrative of Norwegian travel is concluded; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps propounds the startling query "Is God Good?" and advances (somewhat rhetorically, it must be confessed) the well known doctrine of compensations; there is a sonnet by D. G. Rosetti; and interesting reviews of recent novels, in which the Atlantic turns its back (in common with other former devotees) upon the versatile and mistaken Mallock, Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The St. Nicholas for October is fully up to the average in interest, and cannot fail to win the approval of its readers. The prospectus of the ninth volume, which opens with the November number, gives promise of being, if possible, more attractive and entertaining than ever, and of permanent value to boys and girls in their lives. Two new serial stories by Mary Mapes Dodge and Edward Eggleston are announced. Other articles of interest will be contributed by well known authors. Beautiful and costly illustrations will be lavished upon the new volume, and rich engravings and frontispieces, including copies of original paintings and drawings by Reynolds, Millias and others, will appear in its numbers.

EXCHANGES.

First of our exchanges we give the Brunonian a hearty welcome and friendly greeting. It takes an active interest in "Brown" and the students, and is a true index of college life. "The Romance of Theophilus Snyder" is a well written production, and the editorials are especially pertinent.

"The Hamilton Literary Monthly" is a magazine which would reflect credit on any college. The September number opens with an able article, "The Mormons and the United States Government," describing the growth of this deadly upas tree in our Western forests, and urging instant destruction as the only remedy. The poems, "At Rest," and "Garfield Lives Again," are touching in their beauty and simplicity. "The Editor's Table" is piled high with reada-

ble matter, and every department is well sustained.

"The Olio" does not belie its name, but furnishes the usual amount of poetry, prose and fun. "The Drama and its Influence" is the product of careful thought, and well repays perusal. "William Henry Ireland" recalls the almost forgotten Shakespearian forgeries, and though written in rather an effected style, presents a powerful picture of talent misapplied. The superior quality of the paper, and the clearness of the type, are in marked contrast to some of our exchanges.

"The Colby Echo," departing from the ye ancient custom, honors the Freshmen with a column editorial on their duties and privileges

"The Dartmouth" presents a fine appearance in its new cover, and takes a high rank among college publications. The instructive lectures of Prof. R. Fletcher are continued, including in this number, Robert Fulton, Ericsson, Jervis,and other noted American engineers. The letter from Mount Holyoke gives a bright and cheerful glimpse of that celebrated seminary and its fair inmates. A change is meditated in the number of editors, by the addition of two Juniors, one Sophomore and one Freshman, to be chosen by by the present board. The new editors are to be selected by the excellence of their literary productions, submitted before Thanksgiving. The absence of the exchange editor was given as an excuse for the numerous errors in the September number. But what accounts for the "Lebanon fair Hatch," and others of like nature in the last issue?

If the "University Herald" had taken more pains in separating "Freshman" and "Hamlin," the latter would not appear so much like a postscript to the former.

The "Ariel" in its new dress was hardly recognized. We must congratulate the editors on the few typographical blunders, and the general neatness of its appearance.

The "Occident" has one contributor evidently laboring under the delusion that he is a second Mark Twain, but he is alone in that opinion. Yet once in a while appears a really good article, but not in the October number. The poem, "A Fragment," is rightly named, but of what it is a fragment no one can tell.

The "Academica," among other attractions, has a letter containing much information about Leadville, that strange city in the mountains, where fortunes were made and lost in a day. "Rejected Prose" is a new departure in college journalism, and does very well for a change. We are surprised at the absence of Personals, which every college paper should possess.

The "Collegiate" is a new and pleasant visitor to our sanctum. Like all papers there is a chance for improvement, yet, on the whole, it is quite newsy and readable.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'72. H. H. Ross, formerly principal of the Vergennes Graded School, is now principal of the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington.

'74. Beeman Academy, New Haven, is in a flourishing condition under the efficient management of C. C. Gove, who has entered upon his third year as principal.

'76. E. H. Baxter is at the Medical College in Burlington.

'76. J. W. Abernethy, formerly tutor in Middlebury College, has accepted a position in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

'78. J. M. Gifford is studying law in New York city.

'78. W. J. Fish and family are visiting friends in town.

'79. H. W. Hulbert, lately at the Union Theological Seminary, has accepted the tutorship in Middlebury College.

'79. F. Whipple is a physician in Danby.

'79. J. W. Chapman is teaching in Westchester, N. Y.

'80. S. B. Cady is at the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth College.

'80. H. R. Dorr is on the editorial staff of the Springfield Republican.

'80. P. M. Meldon is studying law in Rutland with Prout & Walker.

'80. H. M. Parker is studying law in Montpelier.

'80. J. C. Scofield has been in town.

'80. F. M. Baker is in the employ of a book publishing firm in Springfield, Mass.

'80. W. A. Guernsey is General Secretary of the Young Men's Association at Ogdensburgh, in place of J. B. Felt, formerly of '83, who is in New York on account of ill health.

'81. J. L. Barton is in the employ of a carriage firm in Peoria, Ill.

'81. C. S. Murkland is at Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.

'81. J. D. Jones is teaching in Como, Tenn.

'81. F. S. June is at the Chicago Theological Seminary.

'81. H. B. Boice is with the Boice Brothers, Burlington, Kansas.

'81. J. C. Harvey is travelling agent for the Cutter Marble Company, East Middlebury.

'81. M. A. Brooks is travelling in Minnesota and Dakota for a Chicago firm.

'81. E. M. Parkor is in a Medical College in New York City.

'82. W. H. Hoyt and Geo. W. Rowland, formerly of '82, have returned, after a year's absence, and joined '83.

'83. E. E. Cowles, who was absent from college last year, has joined '84.

'84. W. Bedell, formerly of Wesleyan University, has entered this college.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Nine Freshmen.

Look out for absences.

How do you like our new make-up ?

The library is now open from 12 to 2 P. M., daily.

President Hamlin has the Freshmen in Algebra.

One new member in the Sophomore class, W. A. Bedell.

Scofield, '80, and Boice, '81, have been in town.

J. C. Miller and G. M. Rowland are monitors this year.

Hoyt and Rowland have returned. They enter the Junior class.

"Who is the best looking Fresh.?" is the query of the fair ones.

The file room is in a shameful condition and ought to be attended to.

Hutchinson, '82, and Churchill, '83, have been appointed assistant librarians.

Many of the boys took advantage of the recess during the hunt to go home.

There are rumors of matrimonial intentions on the part of several of our young men.

The Philadelphian society hold their meetings Tuesday evenings now, instead of Friday.

The force pump in the labratory ought to go in the museum as a relic and curiosity.

Churchill is supplying the Congregational pulpit at Ferrisburgh and E. F. Preston at Ripton.

The choir this year consists of Churchill, Kellogg, Rowland, Powers, Sheldon, McLeod and Jones.

The telegraph line is again in working order. The custodian of the battery had a hard job on his hands.

Query :—Why did the Freshman throw away his walking stick in the park on seeing a Soph. approach ?

The new apparatus and handsome cases in the philosophical room give the room a business-like appearance.

One cane rush; Sophs. victorious. The Freshmen fought well, but lack of concentration and order defeated them.

The reading room committee consists of G. N. Pollard, '82; B. F. Churchill, '83; J. Ten Broeke, '84 and Jones, '85.

John Manney has re-opened his dining rooms, and the boys rejoice accordingly. John has always been a favorite with the students.

The Sophs. gave their new brethren the customary musical (?) reception, which they (the Freshs.), received in martyr-like submission.

Wire netting has been placed over all the lower windows of the chapel on the south and east side, and also on the library. A good idea.

The first sociable of the season, given by the

ladies of the Congregational church, was a very pleasant affair, and it is to be hoped they will be continued.

Now the wicked Soph. deludes the innocent Fresh. into buying antiquated copies of Praxis and "horses" in greek testament covers at fabulous prices.

No alarm need be felt if dislocated members are found in front of the chapel occasionally; some unfortunate Junior has been experimenting in the labratory.

Who complained to Prex. about the students frequenting places on the street which they ought not? If a townsman, he ought to have a clear conscience now.

Col. Battell is putting up a telephone line from Bread Loaf Inn to his barn in Weybridge, with intermediate stations at his father's house and the Addison house.

Read our ads. The men who advertise in the UNDERGRADUATE are the ones who always treat the students well, and we should show our appreciation by giving them our patronage.

Once more has the familiar verb whose principal parts are said to be "Flamo, flamare, graduate, desertum," been conjugated, but the victims mourn not as those without hope.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Ed. Bond, the junior partner in F. A. Bond & Bros.', with typhoid fever. Charles Wicker, a clerk in the same store, is also down with the fever.

The Juniors have a new text book this year, "Ganot's Physics," which, in connection with the new apparatus for illustration, will render the term's work more than usually interesting.

Rowland, '83, supplied Leavenworth's place in his school while he attended the Delta Upsilon convention at "Brown," the 19th and 20th inst., as a delegate from the Middlebury chapter.

The Chi Psi society have formed a club and have secured the services of one of the best cooks in town. The house is near the campus, a great advantage during the winter months.

Quite a number of Middlebury girls are away attending school this year. Miss Hattie Chapman is at St. Agnes', Albany, Miss Gertie Fletcher at a private school in Boston, and Miss Julia Eldredge is at Smith's college.

We have had very few really praisworthy entertainments in town this fall. Among the few have been the concert given by the Misses Hibbard the 7th inst., and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Anthony & Ellis' troup, the 13th inst.

One of the Seniors became suddenly intereste l in insectology one night recently on discovering a bed fellow in the shape of a wasp of pugilistic temperament. It is doubtful which was the most surprised, the Senior or the wasp.

The Freshies. horned the Sophs. one night recently. The Freshies. say it was a success, and they went right in and "tooted vigorously" in the ears of the Sophs., while the other parties say that the Freshies. retreated in confusion at the first fire.

The following assignments have been made on the editorial staff: Editor-in-chief, F. Brown; Town and Campus, C. B. F. Palmer; Exchanges, G. N. Pollard; Personals, F. E. Frisbie; Associate Editors, F. A. Walker, C. G. Leavenworth, S. Sheldon.

President Hamlin seems to have the happy faculty of anticipating the wishes of the students, as is shown by his voluntarily offering to fit up a reading room, if the boys wished. The offer was gladly accepted, and the carpenters are now at work in the south division of Painter Hall, fitting it up. It will be on the ground floor, easy of access, well lighted, and will be much ahead of the old one when completed.

Mr. J. W. Abernethy, who has been tutor here during the past year, has severed his connection with the college to accept a professorship in English Literature and History in the Adelphi Institution, Brooklyn, N. Y. While here he has made many warm friends among the students, and his departure will be regretted by all. H. W. Hulbert, of the class of '79, is to be his successor.

The formal opening of the new library took place Tuesday, the 27th ult. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Speare. President Hamlin spoke of the difficulties met with in securing the money; Professor Higley of the advantages of the library now, and contrasted them with its former advantages. Ex-Governor Stewart urged the students to take up a course of reading during their college course, and to read well the books they selected. The other professors made remarks and the exercises closed with the doxology.

College exercises were suspended Friday p. m., September 23d. and Monday the 26th, for the observance of memorial services in honor of the late President. At the memorial services in the Congregational church the 26th. President Hamlin spoke of the effect of the event upon the nations of the East. Ex-Governor Stewart spoke briefly, and prayers were offered by Professors Seely and Austin. The pastors of all the protestant churches were present and took part in the services. The service of song was rendered by a union choir, under the direction of Professor Higley.

The annual college hunt was Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th ult. The rule was adopted this year that no game should be eligible to be counted except that actually shot by the individuals. S. J. Preston, '82, and J. D. Hutchinson, '82, were chosen captains; F. A. Walker and H. Howard, Judges. The following was the result of the count:

PRESTON'S SIDE,

S. J. Preston,	2,250
C. B. Ross,	1,800
J. Kellogg,	1,500
F. B. McLeod,	375
C. D. Pillsbury,	825
Total.	6,750

HUTCHINSON'S SIDE,

J. D. Hutchinson,	1,800
J. D. Miller,	750
H. Austin,	600
F. Brown,	600
J. TeuBroeke,	
Total.	3,750

The supper which followed the count, at the Pierce House, was a very enjoyable affair, Mr. Pierce, as usual, furnishing a fine supper. J. C. Scofield, '80, performed the duties of Toast Master in a happy manner.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Faculty of Williams college has eight new members.

The last delegation of Chinese students left Sept. 20 for China.

Michigan University is to have a new museum costing $50,000.

Phillips Exter opens with 189 students, and Andover with 202.

Ohio State University had commencement orations this year.

Illinois College has four Egyptian students and Roanoke has four Choctaws.

The little sum of $4,500 was necessary to support the Yale Navy last year.

The Howard Bicycle Club is the largest club in the United States, numbering 130.

Seven professors of the State University of Minnesota have been expelled for imcompetency.

Dr. Darling, a graduate of Amherst college, has been inaugurated President of Hamilton college.

Students at Harvard are now obliged to pass forty per cent instead of thirty-three and a third.

The Yale Divinity School has adopted the New Version. This department has forty new students.

The main building of Swarthmore college was destroyed by fire recently. 264 students were in attendance.

Cane-rushing is to be permitted hereafter at Dartmouth, the Faculty deciding not to interfere with the practice.

Howard expects to receive $100,000 for a library fund on the settlement of the estate of a gentleman lately deceased.

A new college has lately been founded at Cambridge, England, which is intended especially for the training of missionaries.

Columbia college has established a department of architecture, and has called Prof. W. R. Ware to the professorship at a salary of $15,000.

England has 4 universities, France 15, and Germany 22. Ohio, with that simplicity which is characteristic of the West, contents itself with 37.

The Georgia Senate passed last week, by a large majority, an appropriation "to insure free tuition" at the Georgia State University.—*The Nation.*

Dr. Campbell has resigned his position as President of Rutgers college. It is understood that Rev. W. R. Duryes, D. D., will be his successor.

There are 7,000 Americans now studying in German schools and universities. It is estima-

ted that $4,500,000 are thus annually expended in Germany.

John Hopkins' University begins its fifth academic year with 142 students, 75 being graduates, 52 matriculates and 19 special students.

There are in Harvard college 812 undergraduates, who are divided as follows: Seniors, 179; Juniors, 202; Sophomores, 214; Freshmen, 217.

The course of President Bartlett. of Dartmouth, has been, on the whole, approved by the investigating committee appointed last summer, and he is to remain.

Improvements now in progress at Union College will involve an outlay of $45,000, and includes a new library building, the renovation of the gymnasium and a new ball field.

Mr. Amasa Stone has given $500,00[illegible], conditioned on the removal of the Western Reserve college from Hudson to Cleveland, and the name to be changed to "Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University.

The trustees of Cornell University, at a recent meeting, appropriated $100,000 to increase their facilities for instruction as follows: For the building and equipment of a veterinary and anatomical department, $10,000; for a greenhouse and other equipments of a botanical department, $10,000; for the library, $20,000; for civil engineering and other departments, $10,000.

During the past fifteen months $19,000,000 have been given by individuals in the United States for the cause rf education, as follows:

Harvard, $500,000; Yale, $250,000; Amherst, $75,000; Tufts, $120,000; Smith, $43,000; Dartmouth, $110,000; University of Vermont, $50,000; Wesleyan, $100,000; Colby, $30,000; Buchtel, (O.) $75,000; University of Rochester, $20,000.

The number of Freshmen at several of the colleges appears to be as follows:

Harvard, 217; Yale, 227, inclusive of 75 scientifics; Princetown, 150, inclusive of 27 scientifics; Columbia, 186, inclusive of 90 scientifics; Pennsylvania University, 109, inclusive of 59 scientifics; Amherst, 100; Lafayette, 95; Brown, 85; Williams, 84, exclusive of 16 new students in other classes; Union, 75; Dartmouth, 46, exclusive of 34 in its scientific and agricultural departments; Syracuse, 40: including 6 young women; Bates, 41, including 6 young women; Penn. college, 33; N. Y. University, 38; Bowdoin, 21; Marietta, 21; Lewisburg University, 19; Franklyn Marshall, 18; Madison University, 25; Hamilton, 40; Cornell has 119 new students including 17 young women; Madison, Wis., 85 new students; Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 115; Smith college, 100; Vassar, 105.

Died, at his home in Elizabethtown, N. Y., Sept. 26th. Rev. Geo. W. Barrows, aged sixty-four years, seven months and three days. We insert the following obituary, taken from the "Congregationalist":

The son of a farmer, and trained to his father's profession, his pious mother's influence sent him to Middlebury college, where he studied for a time, and then left for the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., where he graduated in 1844. On the 28th of Jan., 1845, he was ordained at Salisbury, Vt., where he remained—once or twice during the time representing the town in the Legislature—until near the end of 1863. He almost immediately was installed at Elizabethtown, the pastorate of which he has now vacated by death; universally esteemed and lamented by all denominations of Christians, and by the entire community, which had marked his consistent life, and felt the benefit of his unselfish labors. His death is a great loss to the churches of Essex Co., in whose welfare he always manisested great interest. He was long Registrar of the Association, and his judicious advice was especially valued far beyond the circle of his own town. When well he usually preached twice at home and then rode from five to eight miles to some church so unfortunate as to be otherwise without the means of grace. He was twice married to Lucia and Jannette, two daughters of Wm. Colkins, Esq., of Ticonderoga, N. Y., but had no children. Mr. Barrows was born in Bridport, Vt., and remained in college about two years. The degree of A. M. was confered on him by the college in 1854.

PLUNDER.

Prof. in logic, discussing terms: "Does *man* properly embrace *woman*?

Class: "Yes, yes, yes, ha! ha! ha!

—Madisonensis.

A Senior wants to know why a certain young lady is like a hinge. Because she is something to *a dore*.—Argosy.

Professor in physics to W.: "Have you ever electrified a body by squeezing?" Mr. W. blushes and sits down.—Ex.

Prof. (in piety), "Who were the three men in the fiery furnace?"

Fresh., "Shadrach, Mesech and Beelzebub."

"However great my fall my spirit is unbroken," remarked the overturned bicyclist, feeling in his coat-tail pocket.—Ex.

When an arm of the sea encircles a neck of land and the swells begin to hug the shore, then look out for fishing smacks.—Ex.

The Boston young lady of culture does not call it the Irish Land Bill. She designates it as the Celtic Real Estate William —Yale News.

Instructor (loquitur), "Which is my brother? up there behind the post—lunkheaded fellow—one of these funny hats on—looks somethin8 like me."

Prof. Philology. "What was the effect of the Norman conquest on Saxon literature?"

Sophomore embarrassed. "It, it mixed it up."—Argo.

"We met a Freshman weeping—
His tears they fell like rain;
He said his heart was breaking,
He'd lost his little cane."

Don't despise little things, my son. A wasp between a man's trousers and his leg will stir the innermost feelings of his breast more than a Fourth of July celebration.—Ex.

One of our brilliant young students not long since called at the office for some postage stamps. "What denomination?" interrogated the P. M. "Baptist," was the prompt reply.—Ex.

Professor, (looking at his watch): "As we have a few minutes, I should like to have any one ask questions, if so disposed." Student: "What time is it, please?"—Ex.

Prof. Political Economy—"What word meaning money in Latin shows the fact that formerly cattle were used as a medium of barter?"

"Junior—"Bullion."—Argo.

Two freshmen rooming together observe the strictest formality in all their intercourse. When one turns over in bed he says, "Sam, excuse my back." Sam replies, "Don't mention it; the pleasure is mine."

There was a professor in physicks,
Whose class was exceedingly poor in mathematix;
So for a week he explained the pendulum mix,
And then in disgust turned to hydrostatix.
Did this professor in physicks.—Ex.

Prof.—"Mr. M., I suppose you have often hung around the gate bidding your girl good night?"

Mr. M.— "Oh, no, Professor, I always hang around the girl."—Argosy.

Interesting to Seniors: The Boston Investigator's way of saying "He died" is as follows: "He passed the boundary which limits our knowledge of the duration of individual consciousness."

Now what in the world shall we dioux
With the bloody and murderous Sioux
Who, sometime ago,
Took his arrow and bow,
And raised such a hellaballioux?
Denver Tribuue,

"We must agitate," exclaimed an earnest political speaker, "we must agitate, or we shall perish." And then he agitated it gently with a spoon, and pretty soon it perished, all but the sugar."—Ex.

Freshman (to Senior reverentially): "May I presume to ask what you are reading, sir?"

Senior: "I am reading 'My Novel.' Get out!"

Fresh (awestruck): "I did not know you had written one."—Ex.

Lecture upon the rhinoceros. Prof., "I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal, unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."

There was also a cuss they called Mac,
Who got kicked at the end of his back,
For sparking a girl
With a dizzy long curl.
N. B.—The old man watched through a crack.
—Occident.

Oh shades of departed students! can it be? In reading Froude's History of England, at a very thoughtful and interesting point some thoughtless wretch wrote on the margin, "Stolen from ——'s oration."—Ex.

A man called out to his creditor, "Get out you ornithorhynchus!" The man departed meekly. "Who's that?" inquired a friend of the speaker.

"An ornithorhynchus." "How's that?" "Well, Webster defines it as 'a beast with a bill.'"—Ex.

"Who rushed up stairs with mighty tread,
Caused my faint heart to quake with dread,
And made me hide beneath the bed?
The Sophomores.

"Who made me choice orations speak,
Set up cigars and read the Greek,
Until my very voice grew weak?
The Sophomores.

"Who put me in my warm, warm cot,
Whether I wanted to or not,
And made me curse my hard. hard lot?
The Sophomores.

"Who are the cowards seeking fun,
Who make our 'nicest fellows' run?
Hazing us Freshmen, ten to one?
The Sophomores."
—Princetonian.

"Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your arms around it and clinch your hands on the other side," says a recently published book for young men. Most excellent advice; but what if she screams.—Echo.

He had just returned from the Baptist sociable: "O, chum! I got introduced to her; she's immense, Oh—h! I'm up in the third heavens; nothing short of a dead flunk to morrow morning will bring me down. O, I'm happy! Chum, let's sing the doxology, Oh—h!"—Ex.

The youthful appearance of many of our new Profs. quite bewilders the Freshmen, and the following dialogue was overheard lately. Fresh. to Prof.—"Got any second-hand furniture to sell?" Prof. to Fresh.—"No sir, I have not." Fresh.—"Oh; then you're a member of '85 arn't you?"—Athenæum.

A TUNEFUL NINE.

The pitcher gave the proper "pitch,"
Then turned to his first "base,"
Then followed quite a rapid "run"
The brilliant "score" to grace."

The "second base" gave pleasure great
To many who were there;
But soon a short "stop" changed the "tune"
As he struck in the "air."

There followed soon a pretty "catch,"
Which many hailed with "glee,"
And then a little "double play,"
Quite wonderful to see.

To which church did this choir belong?
Why, to no church at all!
It merely was two famous nines
Contending at Base Ball.—Ex.

He appeared to be almost gone. Rolling his eyes to the partner of his bosom, he gasped, "Bury me 'neath the weeping willow, and plant a single white rose above my head." "Oh, it's no use," she snapped out, "your nose would scorch the roots." He got well.—Ex.

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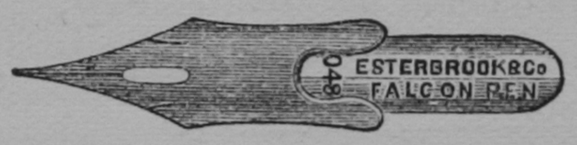

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